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PSYCHOKINESIS AND ITS POSSIBLE IMPLICATION TO WARFARE STRATEGY

A thesis presented to the Faculty of the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

MASTER OF MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

by

W. GARY NORTON, MAJ, USA
B. S., Clarkson University, 1972

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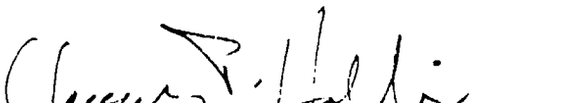
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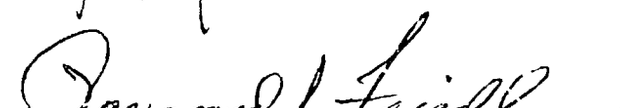
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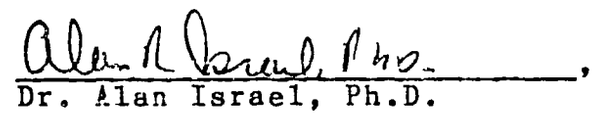
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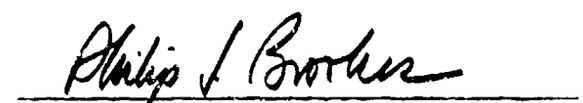
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The opinions and conclusions expressed herein are those of the student author and do not necessarily represent the views of the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College or any other governmental agency. (References to this study should include the foregoing statement.)

ABSTRACT

PSYCHOKINESIS AND ITS POSSIBLE IMPLICATION TO WARFARE STRATEGY: A content analysis of existing information on specified psychokinetic characteristics and their possible utilization potential to influence warfare strategy, by Major W. Gary Norton, U. S. A., 85 pages.

This study is a comprehensive analysis of psychokinesis. The characteristics of psychokinesis are examined by reviewing and analyzing available experimental studies, articles, and texts. The characteristics and applications were analyzed and recorded to determine if the collective literature reported and supported the explicit or implicit utility of psychokinesis as a tool of warfare. The study focused on the potential application impact on command and control. Specifically, the study reviewed previous research whereby the results demonstrated psychokinesis had affected electromagnetic, electronic, communications, and computer equipment, as well as biological metabolisms.

The results of the study revealed three main conclusions. First, psychokinesis could, with continued research, have a potential military value for future military operations when psychokinesis has been developed to the point for effective utilization. The second conclusion was that the implications of psychokinesis with respect to warfare strategy are not of immediate concern, but are of long range consideration impacting on command and control. The military application of psychokinesis has future possibilities, but is not sufficiently researched and refined for implementation at this time was the third conclusion.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Warfare and the strategy influencing warfare are molded by new and innovative thoughts or are prompted by advances in technology. Human development is an equally important aspect of technological advance. This study focused on a specific aspect of human development, psychokinesis, and its possible implications to warfare strategy. It evaluated existing literature on psychokinesis (PK) to determine if sufficient evidence was on record to validate the possibility that psychokinesis could impact on warfare strategy.

If we want to optimize human potential, including psychokinetic abilities, we must then evaluate new ideas and examine them in their entire scope objectively to gain the full worth. Traditional military thinking may not always offer a solution to suppress or resolve a warfare strategy problem. To meet the dynamics of warfare strategy, new ideas and different approaches may offer solutions.

Today warfare is not limited to a specific geographical area where forces are aligned against each other and exchange traditional elements of combat power. Warfare can be very silent and hidden within the economic turmoil, political tension, military power, and the struggle to dominate a country's national will. You cannot hear the roar of cannons or the firing of rifles on these

battlefields, but they can be as threatening and deadly. Battlefield conditions are no longer standard. Warfare strategy must be more flexible, more innovative to overcome the unique challenges that may present themselves. Psychokinesis is an area that may offer potential solutions on today's battlefield. The purpose of this thesis is to investigate the military application of psychokinesis and its potential impact on warfare strategy.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Today's traditional armies have become more and more materially sophisticated. Forces can move faster, have better intelligence gathering devices, have acquired more devastating means of fire power. All of these advancements, however, have placed a premium on one key, yet traditional factor, command and control.

This thesis focuses on the potential application of psychokinesis to affect warfare strategy by relating its impact on command and control. Specifically, the study investigates research that affects electromagnetic, electronics, communications, and computer equipment, as well as humans. If the available data demonstrates that PK could affect those aspects of command and control, then PK would be a phenomenon worthwhile for the military to pursue. If PK cannot demonstrate an impact in these areas, then it is

an area which should be avoided. This thesis will examine the research that has been done within the area of psychokinesis and determine its applicability to warfare.

BACKGROUND

Psychic phenomena were identified as an area requiring serious study as early as the seventeenth century. Francis Bacon advocated the need for investigation of both ESP and PK, and had done research with the former.[1] Actual serious inquiry, however, did not begin until 1882 with the establishment of the Society for Psychical Research in London, England.[2] The Society for Psychical Research was the first parapsychological organization of its kind and began to study reports of psychic phenomena observed or experienced. Similar groups, organized with the same charter and intent were soon to follow in Continental Europe and the United States.[3]

The next major advancement of parapsychological research in the United States was in 1927 at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. Drs. Joseph B. and Louisa E. Rhine began to study psychic phenomena;[4] their research initially focused on telepathy and clairvoyance. In 1934, J. B. Rhine instituted PK research.[5] Rhine's initial PK experiments involved influencing dice with PK. This influence was measured by intentionally causing a number on

the dice to appear more often than the calculated probability.[6] Rhine's efforts during his 35 years of intense work were of paramount importance to parapsychology, and more specifically to understanding psychokinesis. He and his co-workers brought psychic phenomena into experimental psychology's open laboratories and applied scientific methods to study the phenomena.[7] Rhine's application of scientific methods enabled him to produce credible evidence that ESP and PK phenomenon exist.[8] In 1965, the Parapsychology Lab at Duke University was closed but became the Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man, with Dr. J. B. Rhine as its founding director.[9] Psi research continued and from the institute's inception it worked for the "development of suitable research methods, establishment of research standards, training of personnel, and dissemination of scientific information" as part of its charter.[10]

The methods used today for psychokinetic experimental research have become much more exacting and accurate than those used in the early days of Rhine. Experiments in psychokinesis have continued to become more sophisticated over time and more stringent controls continue to be applied.

Some U. S. elected officials are concerned that the United States needs to probe and research these phenomena. One such individual is Congressman Charlie Rose (D-NC). His

basis for concern is the estimated $30 million spent per year by the Soviet Union on psychic phenomena research compared to the estimated $6 million spent by the United States.[11] Specifically, he is concerned with a psychic gap widening between the United States and the Soviet Union. Rose's assertions are further substantiated by a 1972 Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) study which asserts that:

> Soviet efforts in the field of [psychic] research, might lead to:
>
> 1. Know the contents of top secret U. S. documents, the deployment of our troops and ships and the location and nature of our military installations
>
> 2. Mold the thoughts of key U. S. military and civilian leaders, at a distance
>
> 3. Cause the instant death of any U. S. official, at a distance
>
> 4. Disable, at a distance, U. S. military equipment of all types, including spacecraft.[11]

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What possible implication(s) does (do) psychokinetic phenomena have with respect to warfare strategy? What effect may these implications have on modern military thought?

2. What potential value may psychokinetic phenomena have militarily?

ASSUMPTIONS

1 That psychokinetic phenomena exist.

2. That psychokinesis is accepted by a majority of the scientific community and the public as a phenomenon that exists.

3. That psychical research sponsored by U. S. government agencies gives substance and credence to potential utilization of psychic phenomena.

4. The spatial variable, or PK subject-to-target distance is questionable as to the degree of effect it may have on PK. The spatial effect remains to be systematically studied to obtain conclusive results pertaining to its possible effect on PK. Therefore, this study assumed the spatial variable to be a neutral factor.

5. Temporal consideration for this study was defined as the time length to provide feedback to the PK subject. It was assumed that the length of time taken to provide feedback to the PK subject was not a significant factor. Additionally, if feedback was not given to the PK subject, it would have an impact on the PK influence either positively or negatively.

6. Size of the object has little or no effect on PK.

7. Mass of an object is a factor that must be considered for PK. The consideration is that the greater the mass the lesser distance an object will move.

8. Increasing the number of PK subjects to affect a target was assumed to have no definitive influence on the results. Two or more PK subjects concentrating on a target would incur no greater effect than having just one PK subject concentrating on the target.

9. A portion of the human population has the capability to perform PK. Potential for developing this characteristic would vary among humans in the same respect as capabilities to memorize, learn, perform athletic skills, dance, paint artistically, and sing.

DEFINITIONS

1. Decline Effect: The tendency for positive scoring in psi tests to decrease, within a run, a session, or a longer period of testing.

2. "Pauli Effect": Named for theoretical physicist, Wolfgang Pauli. When he walked into a laboratory, apparatus would fall, break, shatter, or burn. The term is now associated with malfunction-linked people. People who have acquired a reputation that links them with equipment tending to function poorly around them.

3. PK-hitting: The use of PK so that the target at which the subject is aiming is hit significantly more often than would be expected by chance.

4. PK-missing: The use of PK so that the target at which the subject is aiming is missed significantly more often than would be expected by chance.

5. Psi-Phenomena: Modern term applied to psychic phenomena; generally abbreviated as "psi."

6. Psychokinesis (PK): Movement of objects by merely "willing" or otherwise without physical means.

7. Significance: A numerical result is significant when it equals or surpasses some criterion of degree of chance improbability. The criterion commonly used in parapsychology today is a probability value of .02 (odds of 50 to 1 against chance) or less, or a deviation in either direction such that the critical ratio is 2.33 or greater. Odds of 20 to 1 (probability of .05) are regarded as strongly suggestive.

8. Target: The objective process or object which the subject tries to influence (such as the face or location of a die).

9. Warfare Strategy: A term used to describe the control of both the application of power and the sources of power within a warfare environment. The traditional Clausewitzian definition of war being: "an act of force to compel our enemy to do our will." This definition will be

more comprehensive for this study, whereby an act of force will be expanded to include any act compelling our enemy to do our will. Strategy will deal with all forms of power available to the nation or to the military command. Strategy is the comprehensive direction of power to control situations and areas to attain broad objectives.

LIMITATIONS

1. Due to the unique environmental and control conditions required for psychical experiments, the results may be subtle rather than dynamic or exaggerated.

2. The status of some psychical research may be highly sensitive and not releasable, thus limiting the acquisition and discussion of such information within this thesis.

3. The constraint to gain "face to face" information, aside from correspondence and literature, from experts within the field of parapsychology served as a limitation in the research and accumulation of information. Additionally, the constraint of not being able to travel to locations conducting research on psychokinetic phenomena precluded observing current experimentation of psychokinetic phenomena.

DELIMITATIONS

1. Data collection was done as it pertained to the possible implication(s) that psychokinesis may have to warfare strategy, focusing on the aspect of command and control.

2. The thesis relied primarily on those experiments and studies dealing with modest scales of physical disturbance, or low-level PK. These studies have been the most systematic and persuasive in examining PK.[12]

3. The procedures to identify personnel having psychokinetic ability or the potential to develop it were not discussed in detail. A standard set of procedures for identification remain to be agreed upon by parapsychologists. Difficulty in establishing a set of standards for identifying PK individuals, agreeable to most parapsychologists, is similar to the difficulty experienced by psychologists in agreeing upon one standard test for measuring intelligence. Selection procedures for personnel for PK research vary from one laboratory to another. The difference is primarily attributed to the aspect of PK the researcher is testing, and the traits desired of the tested personnel the researcher believes to be required for the experiment.

4. The study focused on the potential implication that may be offered by the PK phenomenon in warfare

strategy. Formalization of the PK phenomenon into the military force structure was not part of the research. To determine the placement of psychokinesis into a specific military force structure would extend this study into related areas, but would not be consistent with this researcher's intent. The placement determination would require a review of existing organizations, determining which organization(s) best accommodates PK, and estimating the impact that inclusion of PK would have on the selected organization. Such research demands its own study.

5. The influence of PK in this study was only concerned with singular targets. Multiple targets being affected by a single PK source was not addressed. PK studies have not conclusively shown that more than one target in a group of identical targets is influenced by a single PK source. Although there is no compelling basis for this conclusion, it does not mean it does not or cannot happen. However, for this study only single targets were used for discussing PK influence.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this study is to broaden the military understanding and awareness of the existence of a strategic technique for use during peace or war. Additionally, it is to awaken current military thought on

the implication(s) of psychokinesis and the potential stratagem it may offer. This psychic stratagem may change or influence our current military security posture and the battlefield scenario as we now know it.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The structure of the thesis is organized with Chapter II being a survey of literature, identifying and discussing current research in the field of psychokinesis and offering a perspective on how research has been done, the results, and the relation of these results to warfare strategy. The methodology used for this thesis is described in Chapter III. The applications of psychokinesis to warfare strategy in relation to command and control aspects are discussed in Chapter IV. The conclusions and recommendations of the study are presented in Chapter V.

CHAPTER I

END NOTES

1. Diana Robinson, To Stretch a Plank -- A Survey of Psychokinesis (Chicago: Nelson-Hall, Inc., 1981), p.5.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

4. Louisa E. Rhine, PSI, What Is It? (New York: Harper and Row, Inc., 1975), p.31.

5. Ibid., p.53.

6. Ibid., p.54.

7. K. Ramakrishna Rao, "The Institute for Parapsychology," PSI News 2 (April 1979): 1-2.

8. Ibid.

9. Ibid.

10. Ibid.

11. Ronald M. McRae, Mind Wars: The True Story of Government Research into the Military Potential of Psychic Weapons (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1984).

12. Robert A. Jahn, "The Persistent Paradox of Psychic Phenomena: An Engineering Perspective," Proceedings of the IEEE 70 (February 1982): 141.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A survey done by the Gallup Poll (1978) showed that 51 percent of the general American population (64 percent had a college education) believed in psi. Additionally, a random sample of faculties in American colleges, conducted by Wagner and Monnet in 1979, showed 61 percent of the 1,164 who responded believed psi to be either an established fact or a likely possibility.[1]

The belief in psi, including PK, was furthered in 1969, when the Parapsychological Association was accepted as an affiliate of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).[2] This was a milestone in parapsychology because it communicated to scientists worldwide that the methods of research used by parapsychologists had been approved by some of the nation's top researchers in all fields of science.[3]

This apparent momentum or upswing in belief in PK, along with ESP, has an almost equal following that disbelieves or is skeptical about PK. Traditionally, the skeptics have insisted on a "conclusive experiment," one for which all conventional or "normal" explanations have been ruled out (e.g., Hansel, 1980).[4] Such an experiment is no more existent in the 1980's than it was in the 1930's. However, what seems to have changed through the years is the

perception by most parapsychologists, as well as many critics, of the appropriateness of the criterion of "conclusiveness."[5] The thought that has evolved is that conviction does not necessarily result solely from single "conclusive" experiments, but rather from the convergence of evidence from well-designed experiments which, if taken by themselves alone, may provide results that are inconclusive.[6] Parapsychologists are now "defining the nature and plausibility of the normal interpretations necessary to explain away the anomalous results" within their "proof-oriented" experiments rather than proving the existence of PK or of anything else.[7] It is with this approach that parapsycholgists have, over the past years, designed and reported their research with the objective not of convincing critics of the reality of PK, but of attempting to define more precisely the nature of PK effects and, in particular, to identify conditions conducive to their reliable manifestation.[8]

This approach has had little success with the critics since they continue to argue against these experiments and their results; however, there is a notable exception and that is a growing deemphasis on fraud allegation. The skeptics have shown that normal explanations are conceivable, but they have not succeeded in showing that such explanations are satisfactory, either in terms of plausibility or empirical evidence.[9] As mentioned, there

has been a deemphasis on fraud allegations; however, this is not to be interpreted that such criticisms have disappeared. Another criticism of PK experiments that has become prevalent is the bias of the random event generator. This nonrandomness critique is recent. This is in contrast to the 1930's and 1940's when few critics questioned the adequacy of Rhine's card shuffling procedures or of the "random number" tables used by Soal.[10]

Anothe criticism within recent years is the use of multiple statistical analyses on the same data base. The critic challenges this on the basis that there may be selective publication of positive results and lack of correction for the effects of multiple statistical analyses on the same data (Hyman, 1983).[11]

Today, PK experimentation relies heavily on statistics, distributions, and the probability of occurrence. Stringent controls have been applied to the statistical models used, but, as stated earlier, skepticism remains as to the validity of the results. The skeptic's position is that probability applies to no concrete happening.[12]

The application of a probability calculation to a concrete situation has a paradox contained within it. This is exemplified by a situation where every time a license number is read of a passing vehicle, a miracle has been experienced. The chance that the license seen was that

particular number would have been millions to one against it. The skeptic draws a comparison that how different is the example above from that presented by a better-than -chance score in a PK experiment, a score for which it may be supposed that the calculation of the chances gave the same expectation value as the vehicle license number.[13]

The skeptic concludes that the occurrence of the license number does not startle the parapsychologist, and it is attributed to chance despite the odds against it, whereas the PK occurrence does startle the parapsychologist, and believes that it could not have been chance. The skeptic's point is that a particular license number could not have been expected to appear, but it is not surprising when it does. Some number had to occur and it is accepted at that with no more thought of it unless prodded. This prodding is to explain exactly what is meant by "this event was chance," admitting that there is no property inherent in the event by which to verify that it actually was chance and therefore forcing the parapsychologist to seek for the meaning elsewhere.[14] The skeptic adheres to the thought that if an explanation is sought for or any type of rational involvement, it would prove illogical the conclusion that the result was chance. Therefore, the skeptic contends that the reason the parapsychologist does not search for the meaning beyond "was chance" is that in order to maintain

consistency of his position he is forbidden to attempt to go further.[15]

The defense of the parapsychologist for statistical methods in experiments has been presented by C. Honorton, Director of Psychophysical Research Laboratories. The defense, simply stated, is that the experimental and statistical methods used have survived sustained and penetrating critical examination and are generally accepted by behavioral science methodologists. Honorton uses experimental evidence that has been accumulated over the past 50 years for his assertions.[16] Additionally, Louisa A. Rhine supports the statistical methods used. Her rationale is that scientific research is the establishing of facts instead of guessing, and to do so without bias. The use of statistical methods takes guesswork out of measurements and removes speculation. Statistical methods are a recognized and accepted methodology within the scientific community. Probabilities are calculated to determine if scores are above or below chance. Scores above chance infer something more than coincidence, especially when on a consistent basis.[17]

For reasons identified earlier, the discussion of research methods has focused on those for low-level PK. However, as more sophisticated technology comes into the laboratory, enabling parapsychologists to better record and detect physical effects, the more will parapsychologists be

studying individuals claiming to produce large scale PK effects. With the success of statistical PK studies and continuing to take advantage of the directly observable nature of PK, the gap should narrow between "unsubstantiated and sometimes exaggerated claims of spontaneous PK and the statistically significant, but relatively imperceptible effects found in the laboratory."[18] The results is an improved understanding of PK and psychic phenomena overall.

Various areas surfaced during the literature review that showed an absence of sufficient information or emphasized the need for further understanding pertaining to some PK variables. These variables were spatial, temporal, size, and mass.

The spatial variable, or PK subject-to-target distance was questionable as to its effect on PK. The studies examined did not reveal any evidence that there was a decline of PK effect with distance (Dale and Woodruff, 1947; Nash, 1946; Nash and Richards, 1947).[19] The spatial variable for this study was considered neutral, thereby allowing this study to discount it as a factor in military application. This permits the analysis of PK for military application to be effective at any distance. However, if new evidence is uncovered in new research showing distance to affect PK, the military application will also be affected. It would be a planning consideration as to

whether PK could be used, for example, only within a radius of 3 feet rather than 300 miles or 3,000 miles.

The temporal consideration was considered neutral for this study due to the apparent divergence in thought on the variable. The two conceptualizations on this variable that were reviewed were those of H. Schmidt (1974, 1975) and E. H. Walker (1975).[20] Walker suggests that PK effects on random systems occur when there is a "coupling" between the brain events and the external events, via the sensory system, and share common hidden variables.

It is sensory feedback that serves as the vehicle through which consciousness acts on the external world. Therefore, it is through feedback that PK exerts its influence on some external object. The feedback becomes a causal factor responsible for the physical results of PK. Therefore, the sooner feedback is provided to the PK subject, the greater will be the enhancement of the PK effects. Unlike Walker, Schmidt presents the position that PK is time independent. PK can affect random events irrespective of when they were generated. Schmidt accepts that the fundamental physical processes are probabilistic and that individuals can sometimes change the probabilities by willing to do so. Schmidt proposes that PK can influence past events as well as present events. PK occurs at the moment of feedback, whenever that may be. The lack of

clarification within the PK field determined that this variable be considered neutral.

The studies pertaining to the effect of size on PK did not show any significant or consistent effect of size on results (Hilton, Baer, and Rhine 1943; Hilton and Rhine, 1943; Humphrey and Rhine, 1945; Rhine and Humphrey, 1944).[21] However, a study by Forwald (1961) produced some results on interactive effect between the surface the object was on and the size of the object.[22] Even in light of Forwald's study, there was not sufficient information to accept size as a variable having any effect on PK.

The exact relationship of PK energy and mass has not been confirmed, but the studies showed evidence that there is a definitive relation between the interaction of mass and PK energy (Forwald, 1952, 1957; Cox 1971).[23] This factor definitely bears upon the military application of PK. Mass would introduce possible limitations as to what targets PK could be used on. Therefore, discounting spatial, temporal, and size variables, mass must be considered to effectively use PK and to decide whether PK could be used or not.

The question of whether increasing the number of PK subjects would increase the effect on a target or not was studied. This "addition effect" for PK was recently studied by Helmut Schmidt in three experimental tests. The results showed that "two subjects making consecutive PK efforts on the same target will not increase the magnitude of the

effect."[24] Rather, Schmidt's experiments showed that the "first person to observe the data locks the result in, prohibiting a second person from having a PK influence."[25] This indirect result from the experiments surfaces a possible PK countermeasure. PK countermeasures have important military application in terms of defense. This implies that possible measures could be employed to prohibit the effective use of PK by the enemy or to deny our use of PK.

REVIEW OF PK CHARACTERISTICS WITHIN PK SUBJECTS

The survey of literature was highlighted throughout with some of the more well-known PK subjects, i.e., Kulagina, Vinogradova, Parise, Swann, et.al. Apparent common denominators among these PK subjects, besides PK ability, were behavioral and physiological symptoms when performing PK.

Two such characteristics were the increase in respiration and heart rates. These symptoms were exhibited by Rudi Schneider (Besterman, 1932), Nina Kulagina (Keil, Herbert, Ullman, and Pratt, 1976), Felicia Parise (Keil, et.al., 1976), and Ted Serios (Eisenbud, 1967).[26] The range of the increase was 120 to 300 beats per minute. Such a physiological change affects the human body. As an example, Kulagina suffered the loss of weight, lack of coordination,

dizziness, and vomiting, accompanied by bodily pain and sleeplessness.[27] Parise experienced difficulty in speaking for awhile afterwards, perspired freely and trembled, her eyes and nose ran.[28]

These symptoms resulting from performing PK must be considered carefully as to the effectiveness of PK in military application. If the subject is located in a friendly environment, then the resulting symptoms would not need to be as carefully considered. However, if the subject was in a hostile or enemy environment performing PK missions the symptoms could endanger the subject. The subject may become too weak to react to any critical situation after the mission is executed. The subject may draw suspicion from any adversaries in the surrounding area. The enemy may be fully aware of PK techniques and the symptoms PK causes to permit identification of the subject as a PK agent. It would appear that there are some adversities to using PK subjects in warfare or espionage role within an enemy environment.

A characteristic that has been exhibited by PK subjects showing potential for military application is the PK effect on compass needles. PK subjects have been able to affect and control the movements of a compass needle, e.g., Kulagina, Parise.[29, 30] The military application implication is using PK to disrupt navigational equipment within ships, aircraft, land vehicles, and compasses carried

by soldiers. The strategic implication is confounding the enemy's orientation capabilities, thus creating an immobilizing effect upon the enemy permitting us to focus our military forces on the enemy to subdue him.

The effect of PK upon life forms was evident in the literature. Targ and Harary discussed the Sergeyev experiments in The Mind Race. These experiments conducted by Dr. Sergeyev using Kulagina as the PK subject displayed unusual results. Kulagina was capable of stopping a frog's heart that was in a physiological solution with electrodes attached to it. Normally, the heart activity would continue for thirty to forty minutes, if it should stop it could be reactivated by electrostimulation. Kulagina's exertion of PK stopped the heart within forty seconds and electrostimulation could not reactivate it.

Another PK physiological experiment was reported by Watkins, Watkins, and Wells (1973).[31] The experiment resulted in successful attempts to psychically resuscitate anesthetized mice. Earlier, Kulagina displayed the ability to successfully suppress the vital functions of mice.

These examples of PK effect upon life forms have obvious military implications. To control life functions by "willing" it implies there is a diminished need for weapons. However, the PK experiments only dealt with mice and hearts of dead frogs. The actual effect on humans is not known and to experiment with such a possibility is dangerous and

prohibitive by current moral standards of society. The human metabolism may react differently than the metabolisms of smaller creatures. The experiments have been done as a one-on-one type condition.

Before weapons are abandoned it must be known if the PK subject can direct the PK effect to more than one target concurrently. The effectiveness of the PK effect must be equal to or greater than existing weaponry before weapons would become outmoded. However, there is a strategic application for such a PK effect. The PK effect could be directed towards single targets, i.e., humans in high-level hierarchies of governments, to surgically assassinate them or to disable them preventing their continued functioning in the government. Again, this is dependent upon the effectiveness of PK on the human body.

Temperature is affected by PK. Tart identifies Ingo Swann in PSI - Scientific Studies of the Psychic Realm as a PK subject to successfully affect temperature, specifically within inanimate objects. An account by Larissa Vilenskaya, editor of Psi Research - An East-West Journal on Parapsychology, Psychotronics, and Psychobiophysics, described Kulagina being able to produce a real burn on Vilenskaya's arm. The possibility of PK affecting temperature could have military application by directing the PK energy towards electronic circuitry, thus overheating it and burning it out. This type of application could be used

on communications equipment, computers, and various electronic control panels. Also, the directing of PK energy towards humans causing burn sensations would create discomfort, possible disability, within enemy forces, thus disrupting their concentration to perform their duties or to react to our forces. An unknown factor for such use is whether the PK subject can direct the energy to a mass of humans or to only one person at a time. If only one target can be affected at a time, this would limit the possible military applications. The use of certain chemical agents (e.g., blister agents) may be more effective to subdue a mass enemy force rather than using PK if only a portion of that force can be affected.

IDENTIFICATION

The research process did not reveal any pronounced way to identify those individuals with a highly characterized PK talent. The Psychophysical Research Laboratories (PRL) have developed standardized participant registration procedures to select personnel to participate in PRL experimental research.[32] These personnel complete a 55-item Participant Information Form (PIF). The PIF reflects information concerning demographics, basis of recruitment, attitudes toward psi, personal psi experiences, and experience with potentially relevant personal practices

such as stress management (relaxation) techniques, meditation, biofeedback, also included are medical history, sleep patterns, and dream recall (1983 PRL Annual Report). The efforts of PRL to standardize or at least to establish uniformity within the subject populations being studied is important to assess subsequent procedural replication, success or failure, in another laboratory. This is additionally emphasized since a review of the literature did not identify any key or substantive profile for someone with a PK capability.

PK TRAINING

A commonality consistently found to be apparently true in the research literature was that in many PK studies decline effects have been observed, and not functions resembling learning curves. A steady rate of PK performance has been the exception rather than the rule.[33] Reports of significant inclines of performance with experience are not evident in the literature, even with electronic REG's, which perhaps allow optimal feedback regarding success (e.g., the appropriate light immediately comes on).[34] This characteristic has not only been apparent from the research methods used today, but also from PK subject studies of those exhibiting substantial PK capability (Kulagina, Vinogradova).

A characteristic of PK subjects that touches upon training is that of increased tension. PK-hitting was associated with the increased tension condition (Honorton and Barksdale, 1972).[35] Relaxation, in contrast, was associated with either chance scoring or PK-missing. However, the literature did indicate that PK occurred under relatively effortless conditions (Braud, 1978).[36]

No consistent relationship has yet emerged between psi success and basic skills, cognitive style, and general lifestyle, although the psychic development literature suggests that skills in relaxation, concentration, and visualization are helpful (Morris, 1980).[37]

The work to date on PK has involved essentially immediate feedback as to success. However, incline effects from continuous PK exercise, even if nonsignificant, have been rare.[38] The rule has been declination in PK ability through continuous exertion in one sitting. A different, but optimistic view put forth by Puthoff and Targ is that "anyone who decides for himself that it is safe to experience paranormal functioning can learn to do so. Those who would achieve the power of faith must reject things of the intellect...It is essential to avoid trying to figure it out by analysis."

REPLICABILITY

Replicability has been a principal concern for argument between skeptics and parapsychologists.

The skeptic argues that unless a PK experiment can be replicated by another scientist and receive the very same results as the original experiment, there can be no proof for the existence of PK. This was the prime argument of the skeptic throughout the literature that no PK experiment has been designed or performed affording replication; therefore, since consistent results cannot be obtained there is no supportive proof for PK.

The replication of PK experiments remains as a stumbling block to the parapsychologist, but there are some considerations which should be evaluated before total disbandment of the PK effort is effected.

PK is a capacity like any other human capacity, such as memory, in that it varies in strength and characteristics from individual to individual and in the one individual from one set of circumstances to another. This was evidenced in PK subject studies, i.e., Kulagina, Vinogradova, Swann, and in Jahn's and Dunne's PK experiments at Princeton.

The problem of replication is not to be minimized but to be placed in perspective. Psi research is not conducted in a vacuum. Other areas of science have replication problems also. Examples of this were illustrated by the

development of the "Transversely Excited Atmosphic Pressure CO_2 Laser" (TEA Laser). The replicability problem with this device was studied by sociologist, Harry Collins. His conclusions were that where scientists tried to build the laser on written information, or information from third parties who were not replicating scientists, they failed.[39] Additionally, even prolonged personal contact with scientists who had built a working laser, was not necessarily sufficient. Collins noted that some scientists abandoned their efforts to build a TEA laser in spite of their good access to sources of help.[40]

Another point of concern over replicability, aside from parapsychology, has been the outgrowth of a variety of factors ranging from professional publication practices to the intrinsic variability of human behavior.[41] A survey of publication practices in American psychological journals showed that 94-97 percent of knowledge claims in psychology were made on the basis of statistical significance tests, less than 1 percent of the studies represented replications of earlier findings.[42]

Another area experiencing replication difficulties is placebo research. "Placebo research demonstrates the powerful effects of belief and disbelief on the treatment of a wide variety of physical and psychological disorders."[43] A placebo being pharmaceutically inert, the treatment it provides is strictly symbolic. As in psi effects, placebo

efficacy is highly variable. The variability exists across physicians and hospitals, just as in psi research, variability exists across experimenters and laboratories.[44] An example of the variance of placebo healing rates from recent studies in the treatment of ulcers has ranged from 8 - 83 percent.[45]

In reviewing the replication problem and its being cited as the reason for rejecting the PK hypothesis, it is not sufficiently convincing that such absolute repeatability should be expected. Behaviorial sciences, including parapsychology, are probabilistic rather than absolute sciences. Statistical methods must be used to evaluate most results in these disciplines.[46]

MILITARY IMPLICATIONS

Military implications for psychokinesis, and psi overall, were presented by Thomas E. Bearden and Ronald M. McRae. Bearden discussed PK weapons, their design, and utilization. McRae discussed the U. S. government and military involvement with PK, and other psi related areas. The involvement of the military with PK existed during the Vietnam War. Actual utilization was recorded when the Marine Corps deployed a platoon of dowsers with I Corps near Hue.[47] The mission of this platoon was to locate hidden tunnels and weapons caches. The utilization was short

lived, after six months this method was abandoned. Problems were derived from the inability to satisfactorily train personnel in such a task, and an insufficient number of personnel were provided possessing this ability.

The Army Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence is also designated Head of the Psychic Task Force.[48] The military has made reference to psychotronics, ESP, physics of metaphysics, and PK within its official documents. These references are of a serious nature and not of ridicule. Such a document was the 1981 Fire Support Mission Area Analysis (FSMAA). The document referred to "cryptomental" technologies, psychotronic weapons might affect stamina and performance of field artillery men, and more interestingly stated that the

> union between mind and matter -- a form of energy about which little is apparently known in the U. S., but which appears to have significant military application and implication.[49]

Headquarters, Training, and Doctrine Command, in 1979 established an official organization, Task Force Delta.[50] The mission of Task Force Delta was to develop various study thrusts focusing on the problem,

> understanding that we must work through people, how can our Army establish and maintain control of changing, interdependent systems to maximize force readiness?[51]

From this study was developed the "First Earth Battalion" concept, one of many concepts stemming from the

project. The First Earth Battalion was created by LTC James B. Channon, U. S. Army. Channon developed a futuristic approach through a basic Army perspective for natural technologies for the soldier. Channon's thoughts were that,

> We relied on smart bombs instead of smart soldiers and that's why we lost Vietnam... Firepower doesn't win wars, stronger than firepower is the force of will, stronger still is spirit, and love is the strongest force of all.[52]

Channon's First Earth Battalion is comprised of warrior monks. These warrior monks are proficient at every level of force, including "psiwork" which focuses on psychic force.[53] These fighting monks restrain or win over the enemy, but do not kill him. This is accomplished by overwhelming the enemy through psychic force. The significance of Channon's approach is that he looks to the future without being encumbered with the notion that "we've never done it that way before." He uses an entity, the battalion, which all soldiers can comprehend to convey his idea with understanding and a sense of believability. More significant to this study is Channon's inclusion of psychic force within a futuristic concept for possible implementation by the military with a sense of realism that it really is possible.

SUMMARY

The relationship of psychokinesis and its possible implications to warfare strategy were evident in the survey of literature. The positive utilization value for PK in its military application seemed to be prevalent in the literature. There are considerations that must be emphasized to maintain a true perspective of PK and its possible military application. These considerations are the variables (i.e., spatial, temporal, size, and mass) that remain to be studied more fully to gain information as to their relationship with PK.

The increased stress and tension that a PK subject experiences in exerting PK energy are not advantageous on a battlefield where the stress level is already high or in a hostile environment where the increased stress may hinder the PK subject's ability to think clearly, to react to a critical situation, or weaken the PK subject. In addition to the increased stress, the time for PK subjects to exert a PK effect is not constant. The PK subject could exert PK influence in minutes or hours (i.e., Kulagina, Parise, Swann). This lack of constancy or reliability can only add to the factor of endangerment on the battlefield. A commander must have resources at hand that are usable at the moment he needs them to influence the battle.

The capability of a PK subject to influence mass targets or only single targets must be determined. A PK subject unable to influence mass targets imposes a limitation on the effectiveness of PK on the battlefield. Usual circumstances in a battlefield environment have a commander confronting large numbers of the enemy. It is necessary for survival that the military commander has weapons capable of disabling or destroying mass numbers of the enemy. The influence of PK only on single targets in such a situation offers little advantage to the commander. Some advantage may be gained if the single target being influenced by PK is of strategic value and if PK offers an effective method to control or destroy that single target.

The research providing proof for the existence of PK is primarily through statistical analyses. Though this provides scientific proof for PK through probabilities and statistical data it offers little comfort to the military commander. The laboratory is quite unlike the battlefield. The military commander cannot run numerous trials to achieve the desired PK effect. The parapsychologist conducts thousands of trials to establish a large data base to interpret the subtle variations of PK^+ and PK^- (John and Dunne, 1983).[54] The military commander must have a weapon that is sure-fire and not one of hit or miss. There is no time to conduct statistical trials to measure PK effectiveness on the battlefield as in the laboratory.

The PK subject must have absolute control over PK influence. It would not do at all for a PK subject to display the "Pauli effect" (Gamow, 1959) in the midst of a friendly environment.[55] The military commander expects the PK subject to disrupt the enemy's command and control, not his own. Without control, the commander risks the danger of the PK subject influencing objects and personnel in the friendly command's own area. The recent initiation of experiments by William Braud and Marilyn Schlitz, exploring the control of PK are significant to eliminate the risk of a PK subject endangering his own friendly forces.[56]

The survey of literature revealed as many advantages as disadvantages pertaining to the possible military application of PK. It may be more appropriate to view the variables of PK as to their degree of relative importance to ensuring the success of the military commander in acquiring those objectives as stipulated by the warfare strategy. When approached this way, it must be remembered that the degree of relative importance of the PK variables may be reversed. It may be more important to not utilize PK influence to avoid any known or unknown adverse repercussions causing detriment to the unit's command and control and the overall mission.

CHAPTER II

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CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

DESIGN

The data was obtained through an unobtrusive, descriptive methodological research design. The content analysis method was used as the technique for making references and recording information by systematically and objectively identifying specified characteristics of the studies reviewed. The inclusion or exclusion of research conclusions were done according to the consistently applied criteria of selection determined by the objectives and delimitations of the study. These stipulations eliminated analysis of only studies and reference materials supporting the investigator's hypotheses.

PROCEDURE

The researcher made a comprehensive study of PK by reviewing many experimental studies, dozens of articles, and several texts. Definitions history, theoretical orientation, effects (physical and mental), characteristics, and applications were analyzed and recorded, in order to determine if the collective literature reported and supported the explicit or implicit utility of PK as a tool of warfare. The major focus of the literary study will be to determine the substance of evidence providing for PK's

utilization in warfare strategy and more specifically its impact on command and control. Several key experimental studies were recorded in some detail, where PK was a relevant independent variable causing some significant reaction which expressed functional results.

TECHNIQUE

The material was interpreted and conclusions were drawn by the researcher upon first reviewing the related parameters of the literature; second, the researcher made a record of what was reviewed and collected. The researcher later studied this data to discover the use and meaning of information for the U. S. Army and its strategists. Finally, the collective findings, potentialities, and applications were evaluated and reported.

CHAPTER IV

PSYCHOKINESIS AND MILITARY APPLICATION

This chapter will address military considerations associated with command and control upon which psychokinesis could have a possible influence or impact. The areas selected are considered to possess a realistic potential for the introduction and employment of PK within them. The implication of psychokinesis to these areas of military interest will either be one of enhancement or provide the environment for psychokinesis to be a weapon unto itself.

COMMUNICATIONS

Communications is the keystone of command control effectiveness whether it be during peace or war. The measure of communications effectiveness is whether it functions more efficiently and more quickly than the enemy's. Communications is the means by which command and control is implemented. Through our communications systems information is collected, analyzed, and presented in a form to communicate orders, coordinate support, and provide direction to our forces.[1] To interfere or disrupt this communications system can adversely affect command and control. This truism applies to us and to our enemies. The

disruption of communications systems is achieved both by the United States and our opponents by utilizing electronic warfare equipment. This equipment not only possesses the capability to disrupt communications, but is also visible, provides its own electronic signal that can be targeted by opposing forces, produces noise from its power source (usually generators), produces a thermal image, and identification is possible by air reconnaissance. Electronic warfare equipment can be beneficial but possesses disadvantages as identified above.

The introduction of psychokinesis as a possible disrupter of communications opens the door to a new approach to electronic warfare. There is no equipment involved; in place of the equipment is a human possessing the capability of PK. There are no identification markings distinguishing the human from other humans as a PK emitter, unlike electronic warfare equipment that can be distinguished from other equipment. Utilizing a human with PK capability offers no noise from an energy source, visibility can be better controlled compared to equipment, thermal image can be confused by placing the human with other humans or near something with an overriding thermal output, and the PK emission cannot be targeted (or at least as it is known at this time).

How can PK affect communications? Referring back to Chapter II, Ingo Swann and Nina Kulagina demonstrated how

they could influcence temperature. If an individual capable of PK concentrated that force towards electrical circuitry, the circuitry could become sufficiently overheated to cause a malfunction resulting in a communications breakdown.

This type of operation may be best suited for a peacetime environment. The implementation of PK could be very effective in preventing the enemy from communicating to coordinate actions that are of an aggressive nature to the United States or to disrupt those electrical circuits that are integral to equipment directed against the United States. Computer systems would present themselves as a highly visible and highly sensitive target to PK phenomena.

The scenario may be one where an individual with PK ability serves in the capacity as an agent. This agent is emplaced in the labor force working around the enemy's computer systems. The advantage is that the individual does not necessarily have to be a computer operator, just be able to focus his thoughts on the computer. In this way, the agent can effect computer malfunctions when required with the enemy believing the computer experienced a breakdown. There is no danger of being around the computer during the malfunction, no physical tampering with the computer is necessary, and no gadgets need be emplaced that may be found thus arousing the suspicions of the enemy.

Another area within communications that may have potential for employing PK is air traffic control. PK could

be used to overheat the circuitry in the communications console and, more especially, in the ground radar approach console. The malfunction in the air traffic control equipment may not have a significant impact if the weather is good and the pilot can use Visual Flight Rules (VFR). However, if the weather is inclement,the influence of PK could cause aircraft landing accidents, confusion in flight instructions from the tower, and cause the pilots to distrust the tower operators if a sufficient number of malfunctions are caused.

The space program offers another area within communications-electronics that may be affected by PK. It is on the same principles as described in the preceding comments that the space program could be harassed. A PK agent precipitating malfunctions within the space control consoles could result in space launches going awry, communications breakdowns, satellite orbits going off course, and generate distrust within the minds of the astronauts and the public as well as to the technical credibility of the space programs affected.

The key advantage to employing PK in the above instances is that there is no tangible, residual evidence providing a clue of foul play. The attitude taken is that a malfunction in the ordinary sense occurred, thus misleading the after-the-fact analysis and causing confusion as to the true basis for the malfunction.

The key disadvantage is that PK is human dependent. The success of PK disrupting communications-electronics equipment depends on how adept the person is in using PK. Additionally, the person must have some knowledge of the equipment to know where to concentrate his PK energy to cause the most damage.

HUMAN LIFE

The potential of PK being used to affect life functions was evidenced in the case study of Kulagina. Kulagina, using PK, was capable of controlling the heart beat of a dead frog, caused tearing of heart muscle tissue, and caused symptoms of coronary thrombosis in a human.

The influence of PK upon the body metabolism can result in serious consequences. Therefore, to use PK energy to terminate a human life or to seriously handicap the person must be an absolute necessity and must be the only viable alternative. The PK agent must be thoroughly briefed as to the rationale of such a grave decision and be convinced that the action is the only feasible option.

The use of PK to terminate or disrupt life sustainment has the effect of assassination without generating suspicion. The appearance is one of the victim expiring based on natural causes or causes that are not totally explicable. Such an action could be directed

against diplomats, national leaders, military leaders, scientists, economic advisors, military operators, or any public figure or individual having an influence upon the world situation.

The application of PK for such purposes should not be haphazardly used. The conditions must be such that it is essential for its employment.

A factor that will affect the employment of PK will be the PK agent's values governing his beliefs on life and morality. If the PK agent is not convinced that employment of his ability is of absolute necessity, it would not appear that the individual would consent to performing the required task. Therefore, a prerequisite for an individual to be a PK agent is that he must be willing to perform termination of life assignments. If he is not willing, then possibly he may be used for other tasks requiring PK, not involving life termination. It is not feasible to believe that the individual's beliefs would be forcibly changed. Such an act is not within the bounds of U. S. ideals or ethics. To say nothing of the fact that such an attempt might have serious adverse unintended PK consequences.

The ideal utilization of PK in this area would be the elimination of those personages threatening world peace and security. The elimination of such individuals could be done without arousing world suspicion or accusation of any one nation since a highly visible assassination was not

performed. The actions of the world could continue without the furor that a blatant assassination would generate among the nations.

DISORIENTATION

The effect of disorientation seems to be a common one among those capable of performing PK, similar to the effects described in the case studies, i.e., Parise, Swann, et.al. The effect of disorientation as it is used in this context is the effect that PK has, or can have upon compasses, or any device designed to provide navigational guidance. The impact of such an effect is self-apparent. A PK agent could influence the navigational systems of naval ships, aircraft, spacecraft, weapons systems, missile delivery systems, and troop movements using a simple compass or other similar device for directional guidance. Confusion could be instilled by misguiding the movements of the different kinds of vehicle craft. This effect could be further enhanced with the "linger effect" as described in the case study of Felicia Parise. The PK agent could concentrate on the navigational system to register incorrect readings and this effect could remain after the PK agent has departed from the scene. Thus, suspicion of the PK agent is lessened since he is no longer in the area and the effect remains for some time period.

The use of psychokinesis to influence navigational systems can cause crafts to go off course, cause confusion or collision accidents in mass movements, instill distrust in the navigational equipment, precipitate distrust in the leadership as to being able to navigate accurately, and cause guidance system weapons to impact on wrong targets.

The effect of PK on navigational systems is subtle but could be very effective when performed at a critical moment.

NUCLEAR WARFARE ALTERNATIVE

The established use of psychokinesis or the accepted realization of its potential could impact upon the most threatening type of warfare now known, nuclear warfare. The use of psychokinesis against nuclear weaponry would make it a greater weapon than nuclear arms. PK could be used to cause malfunctions in controlling the stabilization of nuclear reactors within the opposing force's own territory. Nuclear melt downs could be precipitated. The main thrust would be to cause a sufficient number of nuclear reactor facilities to have serious problems jeopardizing the local surrounding region that the population would become so concerned that they would steadfastly demand the closure of the facility. Again, there would be no traceable evidence and no apparent way to discover that a PK agent was

disrupting the nuclear facility. The use of psychokinesis is certainly a better option than countering nuclear arms with opposing nuclear arms. PK could be an effective anti-nuclear weapon or deterrent to nuclear warfare since the resulting damage would be within the country itself, no evidence exists as to how the nuclear instability was caused, and no one nation can be accused of the incident. Nuclear retaliation remains as a possibility, but it would be reasonable to assert that if the U. S. could use PK that the opponents of the U. S. would also be capable of PK use. Such an assertion may prompt strategic planning among the nuclear powers to reduce their nuclear arms. The rationale for such reductions is that if PK is used by the nuclear powers, the risk for nuclear sabotage is greatly increased. The danger of detonation internally in the country is too great of a risk. There is no forewarning of an attack, as it is now known, radar or any other device known cannot detect PK. To reduce the threat of nuclear detonations within the country, nuclear arms would be dismantled and neutralized.

THE "AGENCY"

The potential benefit for employing PK agents can be overwhelming. The realization of such a benefit must first be accepted by the government. If acceptance is gained, the

next step will be to identify those individuals possessing positive PK ability. Next, these individuals need to be organized and trained as agents, similar to training received by CIA and other special agents. The organization of these individuals will enable the implementation of a PK network.

Implementing such a PK network will permit a coordinated execution of PK initiatives worldwide. An active PK program could be very effective without the fear of retaliation since PK can be effected in a subtle manner and does not necessitate overt actions.

The organization of these PK agents, I have termed the "Agency". There could be an underlying danger to the "Agency". This danger would be the PK agents themselves. Initially, the PK agents may be uncertain of their roles and unsure of each other. However, over the passing of time, the PK agents may gain confidence in their roles and become a cohesive group cemented together on the basis of their common capability, PK. Since these individuals have been drawn together because of their more developed PK talent as compared to their contemporaries, a power syndrome could become prevalent among the group. This power syndrome could become so prevalent, that the "Agency" could become an entity in itself. An entity that owes no allegiance to any one government. The "Agency" would no longer be unique to a national government but begin to gather other individuals

possessing PK abilities worldwide. The "Agency" would then become a world organization that could take either of two paths; one being to suppress any country's action to disrupt world stability and work for peace or the other being to impose itself upon the world to dominate it through the "Agency's" silent but effective PK capability. The possibility of such a threatening situation developing could be minimized through action by the United Nations (UN) to outlaw PK or at least the use of PK to endanger human life. This would seem unlikely since it would be very difficult to control and enforce such a ruling. The U. N. has not outlawed existing weapons in the world; therefore, why would PK be treated any differently.

PK COUNTERMEASURES

This study did not reveal any confirmed countermeasures to neutralize PK. The implications of the research literature reviewed indicated that the concern of the parapsychologist has been to determine what PK can do and the causal factors for PK. Recently (1983-84), however, some parapsychologists have started to explore methods for limiting psychic functioning. William Braud and Marilyn Schlitz have conducted a bio-PK blocking study.[2] Overall success was not reported for the study, but "the results for one experimenter provided statistical confirmation that

people, through psychological or psychic means, are able to block the PK influence."[3] This was accomplished by the participants visualizing a protective screen around themselves. This information coupled with Schmidt's experiments where the "first person to observe the data locks the result in, prohibiting a second person from having a PK influence" shows that parapsychologists are becoming more aware of the need to control PK, that is to turn it off as well as on and to find methods to counteract it. These efforts are only beginning, whereas PK investigation has been overwhelmingly concerned with what PK is and what it can do, rather than determining how to stop it. To effectively counteract something, that something must be fully understood. Therefore, to determine effective countermeasures to PK, further PK research must be conducted to fully reveal the intricacies of PK.

A device that may have some counteractive influence on PK is the "radionic shield." The purpose of the "radionic shield" is to protect the bearer from psychic attacks.[4] The device is energized when the user inserts a lock of his hair or a drop of blood.[5] The device is used for human protection, but does not adapt itself for the protection of inorganic or inanimate objects. The "radionic shield" is developed and promoted through the United States Psychotronics Association (USPA).[6] Military interest in radionic devices has been documented by USPA members having

contacts with the Pentagon.[7] This interest has been evidenced by Pentagon purchases of radionic devices.[8] Statistics on the success or failure rate of the "radionic shield" were not surfaced in the research data. Therefore, the effectiveness of the "radionic shield" to counteract PK was indeterminable.

PK COMMAND AND CONTROL

The level for command and control decisions for PK utilization, in the opinion of this researcher, would be best entrusted at the Pentagon level. The current status of PK does not reflect enough advancement to be used at will on a dynamic battlefield; therefore, there is no rationale to place the command and control of PK at the tactical or operational levels of war. However, PK research studies have shown enough substance to warrant concern and monitoring at the strategic level.

The difficulty of harnessing, directing, and performing PK at "will" imposes disadvantages affecting immediate military usage of PK. In the event these disadvantages should be sufficiently overcome, the military potential to use PK will be greatly enhanced. The use of PK in this situation must be stringently controlled to prevent haphazard and negligent use. The best way to maintain tight control is to retain the decision making at the Pentagon

level. PK would become a very feasible weapon with inherent covert usage potential. The responsibility for implementing its use must be at a level accessing personnel educated in PK and its use and at a level which is constantly aware of the world situation. The Pentagon fulfills these parameters and its awareness of the world situation would help to ensure PK to be used only for those incidents that are appropriate and necessitate its use.

SUMMARY

The areas addressed are but only a few of the possibilities offering utilization potential for psychokinesis in military application. The areas focused on the impact of PK on the command and control aspect of warfare strategy. The impact of PK was not limited to equipment, but its potential use in relation to human life was also discussed. Persons possessing a PK capability could be organized into a separate force structure rather than being integrated into existing organizations. Psychokinesis does have a potential for being a military enhancement or even a military weapon as evidenced from the descriptions presented. A factor influencing the adoption of PK as a military weapon is the realization by government officials that such a potential exists and the acceptance of PK as a reality.

CHAPTER IV

ENDNOTES

1. Headquarters, Department of the Army, Field Manual No. 100-5. (Washington, D. C.: HQDA, 1982), p. 7-3.

2. Marilyn Schlitz, "Esalen Meetings on Psi Research," Parapsychology Review 15 (November-December 1984): 10-12.

3. Ibid.

4. Ronald M. McRae, Mind Wars: The True Story of Government Research into the Military Potential of Psychic Weapons (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1984).

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study addressed itself to the possible implication(s) that psychokinesis may have on warfare strategy, specifically the command and control aspect. The central questions examined were these: What possible implication(s) does (do) psychokinetic phenomena have with respect to warfare strategy? What impact may these implications have on modern military thought? What potential value may psychokinetic phenomena have militarily?

The characteristics and capabilities of PK, in their entirety, remain to be fully understood and completely known. The causal factors for PK, also remain inexplicable. However, PK research has tended to be designed and reported with the primary objective not of convincing critics of the reality of PK, but of attempting to define more precisely the nature of PK effects and, in particular, to identify conditions conducive to their reliable manifestations.[1]

It was not possible to draw any simple conclusion from this study of the immediate application of PK to warfare strategy.

The research showed that PK can be a potentially effective military weapon; however, its application is not an immediate possibility. It is true that the reader may suggest a number of other factors that could have been

presented. Though such criticisms may be granted, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Psychokinesis could have potential military value for future military operations when PK has advanced to the point for effective utilization. PK directed against command and control elements (i.e., communications, electronics, computers, humans) could effect disruption and possible damage to the opposing forces covertly.

2. The implications of PK with respect to warfare strategy are not of immediate concern but are of long range consideration impacting on command and control.

3. The military application of PK has future possibilities but is not sufficiently researched and refined for implementation at this time.

The survey of literature indicated the existence of PK, but this alone is not sufficient for military application. Factors influencing the military application of PK are: 1) Cannot be effected at "will" with constancy, 2) Relation of PK energy required to have an effect on an object and the mass of the object must be more definitive, 3) Time required

to effect the PK manifestation is irregular, 4) The impact of surrounding psychological influences upon the PK subject has not been determined, 5) Lack of sufficient PK control to direct its effect (i.e., forward, reverse, lateral movements) on objects, 6) Absence of universally accepted standards to determine PK capability and potential within individuals, and 7) PK experimentation has been within the sterile confines of the laboratory where the PK subject can concentrate undisturbed. The battlefield does not offer this environment. The dynamics of the battlefield offer chaos and the need for instant decisions, there is not time to concentrate at length to effect PK manifestations. These factors do not satisfactorily permit the immediate military application of PK; however, if PK research makes significant advances in these areas, military application will approach reality.

The above factors may prevent PK from being immediately institutionalized within warfare strategy, but they do not eliminate the potential use of PK to influence command and control as part of warfare strategy in the distant future. PK cannot be effected at will with regularity, but, nevertheless, it can be effected. This has been evidenced through such PK subjects as Kulagina, Parise, and Vinogradova, as well as PK experiments (Jahn and Dunne, 1983). PK energy will have a role in warfare strategy, when it can be controlled and directed. The relation between PK

and the mass of the target object must be more definitive, but evidence exists substantiating this relation (Forwald 1952, 1957; Cox 1971). The point is that as much information as possible must be obtained about PK to properly and effectively employ it. The time to effect PK manifestations is irregular. PK manifestations can be exhibited, but it may take seven (7) minutes or seven (7) hours as evidenced by Kulagina and other PK subjects. The survey of literature did not reveal what effect surrounding psychological influences may have upon the PK subject. This remains as an unknown variable that must be determined to effectively use PK, ensure any adverse reactions are not experienced by the PK subject or by personnel in the proximate surrounding area. The lack of sufficient PK control to direct its effect is an obvious disadvantage. The PK energy may affect the wrong target, may affect friendly personnel and equipment unintentionally, may cause more misdirected disruption than is desired for the situation. The commander must have weapons he can firmly control in order to influence the actions on the battlefield. The only PK subject found in the survey of literature to have some, though limited, control over direction (forward, reverse, lateral movement) was Vinogradova. The absence of universally accepted standards within the literature to determine PK capability and potential within individuals is not a key disadvantage to

PK's military application. However, such standards would provide guides for such determination, thus preventing needless experimentation and testing of masses of people. PK subjects could be narrowed to a specific group-type and filter out those not having PK capability.

PK may not be adequately refined to be considered part of the current weapons inventory; however, it possesses significant potential to be a military weapon in the future.

The impact of PK on military thought is its potential as a military weapon. Military strategists cannot discount the possible applications that PK may have on future warfare. These possibilities were discussed in Chapter IV. Strategists are concerned with the

> art of controlling and utilizing the resources of a nation...to the end that its vital interests shall be effectively promoted and secured against enemies, actual, potential, or presumed...is that which so integrates the policies and armaments of the nation that the resort to war is either rendered unnecessary or is undertaken with the maximum chance of victory.[2]

Therefore, strategists should be concerned with the potential use of PK, since it is a resource of the nation, through the population, and could be used in securing the nation against its enemies, rendering war to be unnecessary, or offering an advantage to maximize the chance of victory.

The potential value of psychokinetic phenomena militarily is its inherent adaptability to covert

operations. The advantage of PK is that it is human dependent. Humans possessing a high degree of PK capability can be inserted into environments requiring the covert disruption of command and control systems. This disruption will provide for the avoidance of war or ensuring the chance of victory. With proper preparation, a human can be placed in an environment without any or minimal suspicion. Humans offer flexibility in changing situations since they can analyze and react to changes. A machine weapon on the other hand may present suspicion if its form is alien to the environment, cannot think on its own, may be bulky for movement, requires humans for placement, functioning, and movement. The subject-to-target distance was discounted for this study; however, the insertion of PK individuals into an unfriendly environment offers the PK subject immediate feedback of success or failure of the mission. This must be carefully evaluated since evidence presented earlier showed that PK subjects could develop post-PK activity debilitation. PK subjects have experienced various physical and psychological adversities after PK activity. These physical and psychological phenomena could place the PK subject in jeopardy or make him suspect through their occurrence, if the enemy is knowledgeable in the area of PK and is attentive to the occurrence of these physical and psychological phenomena.

Ironically, the disadvantage of PK is also that it is human dependent. The PK subject's health may influence the effectiveness of the PK energy exerted. If the subject is in ill health, this may adversely affect the PK results or it may assist it. Research in this area is minimal at best. The psychological stability of the subject may influence the PK results. How such psychological stability or instability could influence PK has not been sufficiently researched to provide data for evaluation. Additionally, along with human dependence comes the ethical and moral views of the PK subject. The impact of the PK subject's ethics and morals will depend upon his strength of conviction to them. This is an unknown variable since the impact will vary from subject to subject and there is an absence of sufficient research to formulate any firm conclusion.

The question arises that if research suggests the existence of PK, why have not the persons possessing PK exerted their power to overwhelm the present governments and regimes of the world? Certainly, if PK has such potential for military application why have we not been overpowered by those having PK capabilities? One reason is that there is no organization or "agency" centrally managing PK subjects, either nationally or in the world, to provide uniform direction and guidance. Within some nations, PK and other psychic phenomena are prevalent within the culture. The problem here is that in most cases these cultures are in

what is considered backward countries. The psi phenomena within these countries is intertwined with shamanic-type cults using superstition.[3] These cults usually appear to be very close-knit concerned only with their own needs and no real desire to conquer the world. Additionally, shamans and witch doctors do not desire to make known their secrets. Within their local culture, they are considered very important, if they shared their secrets with others to overtake the world, their prestigious position would disappear. PK subjects in the civilized world, in all probability, would be better educated and have ethics, morals, and a conscience that may govern over how they use their PK capability. Also, these PK subjects may be timid about being public with their ability, since it may bring them under the fire of peer criticism.[4] Contributing to a general fear of PK is the portrayal of such phenomena in the media, where most experiences are regarded with terror and the source of the effect is regarded as a freak or otherwise unsavory character.[5] To gather the PK subjects together, in the opinion of this researcher, would require the sponsorship of a known entity, i.e., the government, that would fully acknowledge the capabilities of these PK subjects. The government could provide them with direction and guidance, and give them a sense of purpose and utilization.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

1. A consideration for future research is the possible application of PK to medical healing within the U. S. Army. This application of PK was not directly related to the study, but tangential to it. The literature reviewed suggested that PK could possibly be applied to medical healing. The application of PK for healing presents an aspect of PK different from this study which focused on a destruction orientation of PK.

2. Research evaluation is needed to determine a type of organization force structure, i.e., the "Agency," for PK subjects. Is the "Agency" concept the best force structure organization for PK subjects? If not, then what organization force structure should PK subjects be placed in? Is there an existing force structure that PK subjects could be placed in? These questions encourage the further study of PK to determine conclusions as to how to best organize individuals possessing PK capability.

3. The moral and ethical issues in using PK to inflict pain and/or death in humans need further study and evaluation. PK applied this way as a military weapon is no different than using such weapons as rifles, cannons, and machine guns, or is it? The PK subject's own moral and ethical values could impact on the effective application of PK to inflict pain and/or death in humans. Whether the

impact is positive or negative remains open for study and for conclusions to be determined.

The further study in these areas will provide additional information on PK and contribute to the overall analysis of PK and its implication to warfare strategy.

CHAPTER V

ENDNOTES

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2. Edward Mead Earle, Makers of Modern Strategy (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1943).

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